Mahmood Gawan

Mahmood Gawan’s college campus

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Preface

This is a book called "Mahmood Gawan," which is a very new book and will be published in 2026 in the English language.

This is a small book in which the events from the book "Mahmood Gawan" are added upon its translation from Urdu book by Mohammed Zaheeruddin in the year 1340 Fasli, and in this book there are some great achievements of this great prime minster of Bahmani kingdom of that are not yet known to the

general public. These are published in a very interesting style, so for this reason, the readers will find great interest and attention in this matter.

In this book, story details from the Urdu book " Mahmood Gawan" are added by me upon its translation into English. And this is a well-known and famous book that was written by Mohammed Zaheeruddin in Urdu language . And I am presenting this book in the presence of the readers in the English version for the first time.

From the above facts and details, if the readers start reading this book’s first chapter and do not stop reading till they reach its last chapter, some interesting events as well as other great miracles and endeavors of this holy saint are added, and this holy saint passed away from the world many centuries ago.

Even though this is a small book, due to its importance, it is so great due to the coverage of many interesting events and positive information in it that it is like an ocean of

knowledge and information about the holy saint who passed away from the world upon doing his great endeavours and many hard tasks for the preaching and propagation of Islam in foreign lands. So this book is a small one, but it will present an ocean of knowledge and information for the guidance of people towards the right path of Islam.

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Mahmood Gawan

1. Birth, education, training and tourism

Khaja Jahan's full name was Khaja

Emaduddin, and regarding the name Mahmood Gawan, because of the word 'Gawan', there are known different stories about this matter. But it is right that Khaja Jahan was born in the village Gawan. So for this reason, the word 'Gawan' was added with his name in this matter. And due to the overuse of this name, gradually it became Gazan or Gavan. And which is still there, this name on the tongues of the people. The details of big people used to get with much difficulty. And especially in the eastern countries, this problem will be increased very much. As the historians in the eastern countries did not pay attention in this matter. As from old history records, there will be very little light found on this respect, and we know that he was an intelligent and hard-working student of his time. He obtained higher education in his native place in this matter. And it was also known that in his younger age he obtained the required education. And people think of him as a person of education and a learned person. And Mahmood Gawan’s habit and practice of his beginning time were such that his interest and fondness of knowledge did not end till his death. And

such are the many uncountable examples which will be found in the later pages of this book.

Mahmood Gawan belonged to one of the most respectable and famous family members. In some time his ancestors were ministers of the kings of the Gawain area, and they were used to spending their lives with respect and honour.

The country of Gellan was a province of Iran in olden times. During the time of problems, the governors of this province became kings by exercising revolt. And we're using the currency in their names. In the ancestors of Mahmood Gawan there was one famous person who, due to extraordinary knowledge and bravery, laid the foundation of one new royal family in the Rast area, and his rule period continued till the time of King Tamasup Safwi Shah of Iran; it was last by the time of the above king that his kingdom was finished.

As it was written above, Mahmood Gawan was born in the village of Gawan in the Gallan area. And his date of birth was 808 Hijri, corresponding to 1405 AD And his father's name was Khaja Mohammed, and

when he became young, at that time his uncle Khaja Shamsuddin was minister of the king of the Gallon kingdom. It is known by some history books that Mahmood Gawan used to help his uncle in the affairs of the kingdom of the Gallon. And from this event it is known that Mahmood Gawan was a personality of extraordinary knowledge and wisdom.

2. Mahmood Gawan’s beginning period

In the beginning period of his life, he had paid much interest and fondness to knowledge and the arts. But he was also taken interest in the administration of the kingdom's matters. But it was known that this period of good times could not last for a long time. As Shamsuddin, after working as minister of Gallan for some period of time, he migrated to some other place from Gallan, and for his residence he went to the country of the Hejaz. After this event his son Khaja Mohammed became the successor for the post of minister to his father. But there was no such ability of his father in the son. There were many difficulties and problems that happened in the country.

On the one hand, Haji Mohamed Qandhari was honoured to get the post of army commander-in-chief. And at the other side, Shaikh Ali got the respectable post of minister. These two persons, even though they were grateful to the family of Mahmood Gawan. But due to their meanness and bad nature now, at that time they wanted to damage the family of Mahmood Gawan in this matter.

Due to worry, Khaja Mohamed migrated from his native place toward Makkah to his father there. And he migrated there before him.

But now it has become very hard and difficult for Mahmood Gawan to live in his native place. He was adopted into the occupation of the business, and in this way he found a chance to visit different countries and places. It is said that the kings of Iran and Kurdistan were given an invitation to accept the post of the minister. But he did not like their request, as he was following an independent living style at that time. So he did not like any restriction upon him in this matter.

Upon this event, we shed light upon his extraordinary knowledge and fame in this

matter. It is known that during the period of Khaja Mohamed Shamsuddin, during his ministry period, the administration work was done by Mahmood Gawan, and his name and fame were spread in all surrounding areas. And for this, the kings of Iraq and Khurdistan have complete trust in him for his administration's works in this matter. It is clear that if it were not there, then he may be asked to take over the post of the minister in this matter.

For his commercial tours and business, which countries did Mahmood Gawan visit and pass through? That is the problem in this matter. It is a regret that old history books present less information in this matter. So Mahood Gawans' interesting part of life is in darkness. It is known that, like a spirited businessman, he must have visited many famous countries of that time for his business purposes. In its proof, this matter can be written that Mahmood Gawan, in a short period, had gathered much wealth and position by his business dealings in this matter. And gradually he became a big businessman of his time. But as per history, there is proof that when he visited any

country, he used to visit famous persons of the country there. and used to get favour from them. Some people think that he will not visit long-distance countries not for the sake of business purposes, but he has with him his hidden desire to meet famous personalities of the world and have discussions with them in this matter.

There was Mahmood Gawan's especial ability: he had with him fondness and interest in the knowledge. At last, when his age had become 43 years old, he planned to visit the tour of India in this matter. And from here there started one new chapter of his life. And its importance is there like bright daylight.

India was famous at that time for its wealth, like nowadays, when it is well known for poverty and distress. So for this reason, big merchants like Mahmood Gawan coming to India for business is like a natural thing.But it is well known that for his tourism his aim was to visit Shah Muhib Allah Kirmani. And at that time, who was present in Bidar? So whatever may be the reason, he arrived in India by way of the Persian Gulf in the year 1450 AD via the sea port Bandar Wajnul. And

from there he came directly to Bidar, which was capital of Bahmani kings.

3. Arrival of Mahmood Gawan in India and gradual progress to the post of prime minister

At the time when Mahmood Gawan set foot in India for the first time, the condition that was prevailing in India were as follows.

It found general upset conditions and political disorder in each and every place. It was found to be a central ruling power in name only. The powerful governors at each and every province became rulers at those places in the whole country of India. The details can be learned by following events and happenings in this matter.

There was rule in Delhi by the Lodhi tribe. But their rule was there on the north side and

in the western Punjab area in a limited way. In Jaunpur the kings of the eastern side were ruling there. In the Rajasthan area there were small kings who were happy in their independent way. On the Gujarat side, the Al-Muzafar family was ruling. In central India the family of Farooqia was ruling in power. In Malwa the Khalijia family was in power. The Deccan area was under the rule of the Bahmani kingdom. The Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar was ruling in the coastal Malabar and Konkan up to the southern side of the river Krishna, and in the coastal area of Coromandel, the kings of Rayan were ruling and who were dreaming of taking control of the Deccan area. In short, the whole of India was divided into small kingdoms. Among them there will be problems and fighting in this matter.

It was a condition of the Bahmani kingdom that and its capital was Bidar. On its southern side there was the powerful kingdom of Vijayanagar. It was looking for any chance to take it over under its control

on the Bahmani kingdom. And in the eastern side Rayan rulers of Odisha were ruling there. These rulers were also dreaming of taking over the Bahmani kingdom of Bidar. On the western side there were rulers of Malwa and Khandesh, who were enemies of the kingdom of Bahmani of the Deccan. On the western side, rulers of Gujarat were enemies and watching for any chance to take over control of the kingdom from Bahmani control. These were affairs that were prevailing on the external side. Its internal matters were not good at that time. There were problems coming in them about local and non-local people in the kingdoms of Deccan. At that time there were such Muslim people who were passed living their two to four generations in India. These people used to call newcomers to India "Afaqi," or non-local people. And when there would be an appointment of newcomers to the Bahmani kingdom posts, they would be upset and angry in this matter. And in this way, two parties were formed: local and non-local people. And grown-up enmity in between

them. And due to this reason, many problems and difficulties were caused among them. The first time this problem of enmity occurred was during the rule period of Ahmed Shah Bahmani. The sultan tried to ease the matter, and there was a cooling down this problem for some time, but during the rule period of Sultan Alauddin Bahman, this problem became very strong, and there was much trouble arising at that time in this matter. As Sultan was giving respect and honor to the newcomers, and for this reason, the local party of foreigners became angry and upset, and there was a fire of enmity in this matter, which was hidden for some time.

In short, at such a time of such problems, Mahmood Gawan's foot touched the land of the Deccan and local king gave honor to him in this matter. At that time, Sultan Alauddin Bahmani was ruling over the crown of the Bahmani kingdom. He was given much respect and honor to Mahmood Gavan. How Mahmood Gawan entered the court of Sultan Alauddin and how he obtained favor and

position in the presence of the Sultan are matters that is still found in darkness. But by thinking, we can say that first Mahmood Gawan entered into the court of Sultan Alauddin as a merchant. Sultan, by his look of judgment of the men, caught him in this matter and found his ability and his family's greatness. Gradually Sultan Alauddin Bahmani came to know about Mahmood Gawan's level of knowledge, his wide information, and other details.

4.The conquest of the province of Telangana

Then Sultan has became a admirer of Mahmood Gawan. In the days of problems and difficulties, there will be much need of experience and people of knowledge.So that there will be not cause damage to law and order system in the whole kingdom.So when he was found such abilities in Mahmood Gawan then he was desired to keep him in his court.In short whatever may be happened and by history it was proved as such that

sultan was much impressed by Mahmood Gawan.And he used to give respect to him by his heart.Till as such that by seeing much favour and kindness of the Sultan Mahmood dropped his intention to go back to his native place for this reason. And he made his permanent residence at Bidar.
Upon happening of the above such events there was happened an event at that time which made Mahmood Gawan as an officer of Bahmani kingdom who has much sources with him. And its details are as follows.
That Jalal Khan to whom one sister of the sultan was married.In the year 860 Hijri correspondence to 1455 A.D.who revolted against Bahmani kingdom and he was captured one province of Telengana and he was a cunning person.He was spread news that sultan was died. The selfish fellow by hiding this fact in this matter was obtained help from sultan of Malwa Mahmood Shah Khalij Shah and asked him to attack Bider by help of sultan Khandesh.When there reached such dangerous news to Bider than Sultan Alauddin was given title of Hazari to

Mahmood Gawan and given him order to proceed along with some special courtiers persons to go and face Jalal Khan in the year 860 Hijri corresponding to 1455 A.D.And for this responsible work Sultan was appointed Mahmood Gawan.This matter is proof that in heart of sultan there was much respect and honour for Mahmood Gawan. And who think him suitable for this responsibility. Mahmud Gawan upon issued of the royal order of king he went soon along with an army unit to fight Jalal Khan in the Telengana province. And Jalal Khan's head quarter was at Nalgonda. He was soon besieged his fort there.Jalal Khan was fought with him bravely but after some days he was accepted his defeat. And he was requested with Mahmud Gawan for peace treaty. And for sake of pardon and defeat he went in to the court of sultan in Bidar.Upon recommendation of Mahmood Gawan,the sultan was given him the fort of Nalgonda to Jalal Khan and pardon him.

Sultan was much happy with promptness and action of adminsration of Mahmood

Gawan.So after two years at the time of his death he has advised his son prince Himayun who was his successor to take care of Mahmood Gawan and his position. Upon death of Sultan Alauddin Bahmani,then Himayun Shah was become his successor in the year 862 Hijri corresponding to 1457 A.D. and he was acted upon advice of his father.

Upon crowning time he was given him title Malktujar and sent to Bijapur as Wakil Shahi. After some days upon death of Jalal Khan his son Skindar Khan revolted in the year 863 Hijri. And he was captured fort of Nalgonda.Mahmud Gawan went to fight with him there and after in one bloody war Skindar Khan was killed. And upon siege of one week fort of Nolgonda was conquered by Mahmood Gawan.In this battle with Mahmud Gawan there Khaja Jahan was also participated.Upon revolt of Skindar Khan there was happended prbolems and difficulties in the province of Telengana.But upon the death of Skindar Khan and Mahmud Gawan has done good administration and so all credit of this success goes to Mahmood

Gawan in this matter. After this battle Sultan Himayun Shah ruled for some days only and after that he was died.

On 28 Zeqad in the year 865 Hijri corresponding to 1461 A.D. and at that time his son Nizam Shah who was eight years old. And who was crowned. It was clear that Nizam Shah could not rule so for this reason his mother Maqdum Jehan and who very wise and able to understand dealings well. And she was taken affairs of the kingdom in her hands to control in her rule period and so for this reason she was proved herself as successful ruler of her time.

She was given him tilte Jamiatal Mulk and wazik Kul.Andshe was sent him as his representative to Bijapur.Khaja Jahan Turk was given title of kingdom’s adovcate and had sent him to Telengana province.It was his day to day practice and he used to held court proceedings and with presence of them and as per their advices she will pass orders of the court and kingdom administrative matters.It is well known fact

that she has one lady servant and her names was Mah Banu and by her she will used to send her orders to both of them in this matter.

We have written by mentioning the outside matters of Bahmani kingdom that this kingdom was sourrnded by many opposed kingdoms in this matter that if there will be find any chance by them then they can take this kingdom in this matter.

When the army was ready with all supplies then Maqdum Jahan took Nizam Shah with her to face the battle with Raja of Odisha.It saying no used that Mahmood Gawan and Khaja Jahan Turk were also with her in the Bahmani army to fight the battle.The battle arrangements were managed by both of them in this matter.After bloody ware Raja was defeated and he has ran away from the battle field to his place.Khaja Jahan Turk who was followed behind him.Upon worry Raja was send his messengers to Mahmood Gawan and upon much difficulties Raja has paid 5 lakhs Tinkas as war booti and he was signed

peace agreement in the year 866 Hjiri corresponding to 1461A.D.

After this battle in the year 866 Hijri Mahmood Shah Khilji ruler of Malwa came to attack Bidar and he came up to Khandhar and Mahmood Shah who has experience and as well as who has participated in the battles as commander chief.He was given order for digging of the trenches around the army camp and he made army arrangement to higher level.And army of Nizam Shah faced him in the Khandar.And he was done sever attack on the enemy but there was defeat to him in this matter.Upon this bad situation Maqdum Jehan was seen her safety in this matter and she was took Nizam Shah and royal treasury along with Mahmood Gawan and Khaja Jahan Turk who came back to Ferozabad.Upon going of the Mahmood Shah after17 days of besiege and with much pride and show was entered into Bidar in the year 866 Hijri corresponding to 1461 A.D.and upon such situation Mahmood Gawan was shown his wisdom in this matter.He was obtained permission from Maqdum Jahan and

he was requested from side of Nizam Shah help from Mahmud Shah ruler of the Gujrat.And Mahmud Shah has paid full attention of his request in this matter and he left from Gujrat personally along eighty thousand army and he came to help Maqdum Jahan. And at other side Maqdum Jehan also gathered huge army with her and her commander chief was Mahmood Gawan.When she got news of coming of Mahmood Shah from Gujrat then she was given order to Mahmood Gawan to go to welcome Mahmud Shah along with his army.And Khaja Jahan Turk was also with the army of Bhamani kingdom.When Mahmood Shah Khilji was able to know that Mahmud Shah is coming from Gujrat along with his army of 80,000 to help Maqdum Jahan.And also Mahmood Gawana was gathered huge army for the battle. So he left his intention to fight and went back to his kingdom side in this matter.

Mahmood Gawan upon finding good chance so he ran behind army of Malva and in this chasing there were killed many thousand

army soldiers of the enemy and those who remain safe were also killed on the road side difficulties and water shortage of water.But Mahmood Shah in any way by saving his life was reached back to Malwa in the year 866 Hijri corresponding to the year 1461 A.D.G

Upon this great success Mahmud Gawan was sent gifts from Nizam Shah to Mahmud Shah ruler of Gujrat and was also sent one letter to him in which he has expressed his thanks and gratitude to him from side of Nizam Shah.

Mahmud Shah ruler of Malwa was upset and worry due to his defeat in the battle.So upon reaching in his country he began preparation for another battle and very soon under his banner there were gathered an army of 90,000.He was taken such army with him and went with pride and vanity in the year 867 Hijri corresponding to 1463 A.D.He was attacked again on the kingdom of Bahmani.Mahmud Gawan followed again upon his diplomacy and he was requested help from the ruler of Gujrat. The ruler of the Gujrat again marched toward Deccan with

his strong army. And this time also there was happen defeat to the ruler of Malwa.He was went silently from way of Gondwana to his place Malwa.

In short due to diplomacy of Mahmud Gawan which saved kingdom of Bahmani two times with great dangers.The ruler Malwa due to his contineous defeat in the battles he could not think again to attack upon the kingdom of Bahmani.Then there was found peace to her in this matter.

Maqdum Jahan

She was queen of Bider and wife of Shah Alauddin
She was wise and beautiful and ruled well in Bider
She was defeated Raja of Odisa first and afterwards
She was given defeat to ruler of Malwa two times
She was brave and who participated in above 3 wars

In the above wars she was taken his younger son
And she was fought the wars along Mahmud Gawan
In her beginning rule she was successful in the 3 battles

Upon the above event she was taken administration in her hands and done work of the kingdom with much efficiency in this matter.

After some days she was arranged marriage of Nizam Shah on higher grade level and when there were done arrangements well then she was married his son Nizam Shah on grand and higher level on 13 Zeqad in the year 867 Hijri corresponding to the year 1462 A.D.But there was require another thing by side of nature in this matter that in marriage night there was spread news of the death of Nizm Shah that suddenly he was died and which was proved as correct news .And old history books are silent in this matter.The reason of the sudden death of Nizam Shah upon investigation were not

known.And which was surprising thing and tragic event.It is possible that there was problem of disease with Nizam Shah which was not known to any body.And may be marriage night his heart beating was stopped suddenly .But whatever may be this event is right as per history record.And due to this reason Nizam Shah died in the marriage night.From history book there was not was not known and upon whom there was doubt in this matter.Or given punishment to any one . So it is thinking that this may be deemed think as an event only.

Upon death of Nizam Shah his brother Mohammed Shah Bahmani who was nine years old at that time was crowned in the year 867 Hjiri and upon his sitting on the throne there was not came any changes in the administration.As kingdom's administration was in the hands of Maqdum Jehan. And who was running the adminstration with help of his two advisors Mahmood Gawan and Khaja Jahan Turk.And gradully Khaja Jehan Turk was become very powerful.He was thinking Mahmud Gawan as

in middle of the power to the throne.And he was trying to stop him to coming of his presence in the royal court.for this reason he began sending to him to border dispute areas.And trying his best to disturb his works in this matters.Maqdum Jehan was able woman who was watching his works of the Khaja Jahan and she was thinking his presence as danger to the kingdom.So in the silent way she was decided to finish this problem to the kingdom and she told his son Mohammed Shah to kill him in this matter.Mohammed Shah accepted her advice.One day when he was entered into the royal palace then Nizamal Mulk killed him in the year 870 Hijri corresponding to 1465 A.D.

After killing of Khaja Jahan Turk there was not found any person other than Mahmood Gawan to running the kingdom affairs.

So after this Mohammed Shah was given him special title and other title of Khaja Jehan and Mansab of Amir Almrai to and he was given authority of advocate of royal matters.And among the people of royal court Mahmood Gawan’s position was become higher among

all royal memebers of court of Bahmni kingdom.He will be addressed in royal orders as follows.

“Maqdum Jahan secretary court of the Sultan Asif Jam Nishan assistant Maqdum Khaja Jahn.”

For some period of time Maqdum Jahan has kept control and power of the kingdom in her hands.And when Mohammed Shah was become adult then she was married him with higher grade level and vanity.And she was given royal powers and control to his son and she her self retired from affairs of the kingdom.A nd her last days of life she has spent in the worship of Allah lonely.A tlast after some years she left this mortal world in the year 877 Hijri.

Upon retirement of Maqdum Jahan there was find Mahmud Gawan higher level progress and headway.It is saying is not wrong that in the name of Mahmud Gawan ruled over the country like a king.And due to his wisdom and intelligence there came development and progress as well as peace and prosperity.He

was a person of courage.When he was seen inside matters of the country are well then he has paid attention toward outside matters.Like coquest of the other countries in this matter.He was gathered large number of army. He went to conquestof Konkon in the year 874 Hijri corresponding to 1469 A.D.In this conquest he was able to get success in the battle.But his brave habit did not make him happy in this matter. He began moving further and further.Upon overcoming the problems of the way he was conquered the fort of Ramkana and afterwards famous fort Kanhia was conquired by him.Afterward Sangir fort was also conqured by him.After that he went toward Goand which famous sea port of Vigyanagar kingdom.Here Mahmood was divided his army into two parts.And one part was given instruction to attack by the road way and other part of the army chief was given instruction to attack by the way of the sea.The army units of the enemy could not control attack of the Mahmud Gawans's army by two sides in this way.Its result was happen that fort was conquered easily and

soon in this way. And now by this time conquests of the Mahmood Gawan was ended in this way.He was given preference to administration of the conquered areas than other new conquest in this matter.So in this way he was busy in this work for a period of three years.After ward in the year 876 Hijri corresponding to year 1471A.D.He came back to capital city Bidar.And where he was welcome as conquer in the grand way.

Sultan Mohammed was given him much honour and request to him upon his return back to Bidar.He was stayed with him as guest of honour for a period of one month with Sultan of Bahmani .He made him happy in each and every way.So he was given title to his beloved slave Kush Qadm as Kishor Khan and him added in the class of rich persons.And added in his property of Goadu, Gondal and Kollapur.

4. The adminstrative reforms of Mahmood Gawan

Mahmood Gawan was not only a brave soldier and bold commander in chief but his administrative reforms were unique.He was done reform work for the strength of the Bahmni kingdom.And for which his name and name will be found for ever in this matter.

In the year 759 Hijri corresponding to 1358 A.D. when Sultan Hasan Gangu Bahmani was died. Then at that time Bahmani kingdom was found in some parts of Maharastra district of Raichur, Mudgal and in small parts of Karnatak and Telengana areas . But upon crowning of Sultan Mohammed Shah the kingdom of Bahmani was divided into four parts. And in each and every province there was gonvernor from the captail Bidar.It means during the rule period of Mahmood Gawan area of the kingdom was increased. And Bijapur, Telengana, Konkan, and Odisa's many areas were included in the kingdom of Bahminia. But such wide area of the kingdom there was not done division of the kingdom in this matter.Which was made by Sultan Hasan Bahmani in the beginning period.And due to

which there were problems of becoming governors very powerful in provinces.And kings were facing difficulty to keep under his control.So Mahmud Gawan felt this situation as very dangerous.He was divided kingdom of the Bahmani into provnices into eight parts instead of four.As per old divisions four provinces are as follows.

1.Gulberga. 2.Doultatabad 3.Telengana 4.Barar and due to new sub division there were 8 provinces which are as follows.

1.Bijapur,Raicher and Mudgal and many districts up to river Hun were added.

2.Husanabad in which district of Gulberga, Nuldurg and Sholapur.

3.Doulatabad 4.Janir in which Gova, Konkon and Bilgaon

5.Rajmandari and districts of Nalgonda and Oriya

6.Warngal 7.Gadwel 8.Mahur

For above division Mahmood Gawan was also done one more good work that in each and every province he has kept some villages for

royal expenditure .And from which there was benefitted for the king that he has direct contact with kingdom areas in each and every province.In this way there was established kings' control in every province.

Mahmood Gawan not only done above reforms but he has done one more reform that any governor could not appoint new care taker of the forts by himself and in such situation in case of revolt all of them will be under his control so Mahmood Gawan has done following reforms which are mentioned as follows.

He was given one fort with its army to one governor and upon other forts he has made controller to nobles and nobles (mansabdars).And done following reform so there was decreas powers of the governors.If any governor try to revelot against the kingdom then there will be reach information of the revolt to the king .Then he can take possible action in this matter.

Mahmood Gawan used to keep under the control of the fort keepers of the king and he

has made arrangement of given their salaries from the royal treasury.Inthis way the power nd authorites of the fort keepers were decreased in this way.And they become under control of the king.

5.Mahmood Gawan's army reforms

Mahmood Gawam with his country reform also he has paid attention and care for the army reforms.As in those time always there was dangers of the opposition from enemies to the Bahmani kingdom.So the army reforms were must and found important at that time.

The system which was coming from the time Hasn Gangu Bahmani that there were two grades of army commanders like Pasndi and Hazari.It means Pasandi were paid one lakh Haun and hazari were paid two lakhs haun salary for a year.This amount will be paid to them in cash payment or property will be given to them instead of it. The solders will be not be given salary but the commander will give salary to them as per his will and pleasure. As well as there was no rule of the

counting money at that time.By this system there were found many problems. As commanders who used to receive full salaries of the soldiers.But they used to keep less number of the soldiers in their forts.As less salaries were paid to the soldiers so they were upset and not happay.Khaja Jeahan was done proper reform in such all rules.He was done reform of the salaries of the commanders and he was fixed salary of the soldiers and it was duty of the commanders to pay such salary and introduce system of counting of the money.And from which it was known right number of the royal army.But he was increased salary of the commandres.and then he has paid 1.5 lakhs to Pasandi nd 2.5 lakhs to Hzari commanders.

6. **Mahmood Ganwan's famous school**

Mahmood Ganwan was not only a great commander of the army and a future thinking personality of his time. From the fondess and interestof knowledge his position and grade is very higher.He himself was famous knowledge person of his time

and with his best service is that to man is to spread light of knowledge.So that he can use this light in this matter by its sources.So in the capital city Bidar he was laid down foundation stone one great Islamic school and its signs are still found now in Bidar.And which show its founder's greatness and fondness of his knowledge in this matter.

It is think that Mahmood 's great work is his school than all his other works. So for this reason we will mention its details in this matter.

Probably this school was build was constructed in the year 976 Hijri corresponding to the year 1472 A.D. Regarding its consruction and building up to the time is very strong and still even passing of the many centuries and it is maintaining its show and dignity with it anyhow. If there will be not happen one event and we are writing its details in the next pages then it will be added Deccan's unique and surprising building in this matter.The school dimension is as follows.

In length 300 feet from east to west and its width is from north to south 170 feet and its some greatness and show is can be seen by its building height and it is more than 58 feet.There were two minarets before its building and now one it is only found one minart at this time.The height those minarets were 190 feet and remaining minaret’s height is also 190 feet. As this minaret was opposite of the other minaret, and it was damaged by the passing of time. In the courtyard there is one beautiful mosque building. Around its four sides there are attached rooms, and the building is three storeys high, and rooms are found also on the third floor.

In the olden days these rooms were used by students and learned people. In other parts of the building there are inscriptions of many Quranic verses in Kufic alphabets, but due to damage over time, all have vanished away. But in some places such writings are still found.

Sir Richard Temple, who has mentioned in daily travel notes upon visiting Hyderabad

after Kashmir that for this building it is written, “Regarding the old buildings of India that are still found, this building is the very best and unique. In reality this building, as per its beauty and strength, is unique. Even though it is not even known how much money has been spent on this matter. But it is clear that such great buildings are not built by the ordinary budget of money. Also, the time of the construction period was also known in this matter, and from this it is known that for the completion of this construction building, two years and nine months were needed. And from it we can guess that many lakhs of rupees were spent like water, and then such a grand building was constructed and came into existence.

Mulla Sami was a famous poet who has written poetry about the construction of the school building, and some of his couplets are mentioned as follows.

This school which made was higher and fine
So for building become Qibla of the pious ones

Its great details are found in the history books
As Quranic verse can be said, “Oh Allah accept it”

In this school students used to come to study from long-distance countries and used to reside in the school rooms, and to them there will be arrangements for free rooms, food, and clothing from the Muslim Awqaf organisation. For the expenses of the school, Mahmood Gawan was given the revenue of many villages in this matter. Such favour and bounty of examples are not found in large numbers. In the school library there were 3,000 books on different subjects and skills in this matter.

Mahmood Gawan took care of the school's amenities' appearance as well as took much care of the meaningfulness of the beneficent school. So Mahmood Gawan took permission from the Sultan to send an invitation to Persian Sufi poet Jami. He had requested him to put his feet of honor and respect in the land of Bidar and give a speech about his

knowledge and experience in this matter to the students of the school. In addition to this, he .

was also sent invitations to knowledgeable persons of the time like Mohammed Jalaluddin Wadani and others on the matter. So that there will be a name and fame for the school. He had a desire that in the school all work might be done by famous and well-known persons. It is regretted that this desire of Mahood Gawan, which shows his great intention and his higher outlook, was not fulfilled by him in this matter. Mulla Jami sent him a regret letter. But Mohammed Jalaluddin Dumi informed him of his regret due to his old age and weakness. Other famous personalities expressed concerns about long-distance difficulties and problems of travelling. So for this they have not accepted the invitation of Mahmood Gawan.

If Mahmood Gawan were to succeed in this matter, then the position of the Deccan area's greatness and importance would not be known. The skill of knowing and checking the

man belongs to Mahmood Gawan.

Shaikh Ibrahim :When Jami regretted not coming to Bidar, then there was a fall look upon him by Shaikh Ibrahim Multani by chance, who by chance was in Bidar at that time. This shaikh was the famous learned person of his time.
He was pious and learned person of his time. And upon the death of his father, Shaikh Fatah Allah Multani, he was made to intend to meet Sultan Bahmani. If any grant was sanctioned to him, then he would reside in Bidar instead of going back to Multan. He mentioned his intention to Rasheed Harir, who was a close noble of the Sultan. He had made a promise to him. On the second day he went to meet him and said one rubai, (A **rubai** (plural: *rubaiyat*) is a traditional four-line Persian poetic form, or quatrain, that typically follows an AABA rhyme scheme) and upon hearing it, he was very happy in this matter. But he had ill will in his heart, and he thought that if such a learned person were to become a courtier of the king then

there would be loss to him. So he was not his promise in this matter.

He left his source and wrote a book called ‘Marif Uloom' and wrote upon it the king’s name, 'Alai', and went on Friday to the Jama Mosque in Bidar and gave the book to the sultan. The king liked the book upon checking it. He was told to write and bring one sermon by next Friday for the Jama Mosque. He told the king that by performing his ablution and by coming of the people in the prayer, he would write this by this time if there were given permission by the king. He wrote a sermon and read it in the Jama Mosque, and the king liked it very much. And he was happy and given a means of livelihood and so free from him from it. He stayed in Bidar. After Himayun Shah, he became teacher of his two sons Nizam Shah and Mohammed Shah and he was made president of Dar Talim and after that, Mohamed Shah appointed him chief Qazi and at last, he left this mortal world on 07th Jamd Thani in the year 865 Hijri as per book ‘Maqzan Karamat’ The experience of Shaikh about this can be

known from this small event that some of the kings of the Bahmani kingdom were his students in this matter. And which they thought a great matter. For a long time he worked in the post of chief Qazi of the kingdom of Bidar, as well as being a teacher of the many Bahmani kings. So by the endeavours of Mahmood Gawan, he became the chief teacher in the school of Mahmood Gawan.

If we continue with his details, it is because of the length of the book. It will be a great matter of sadness that the schools and great and strong portion of the building were damaged by the thunderstorm during the rule period of the king Aurangzeb Alamgir. And due to this reason, there were changes caused in the beauty of the school building. The details and information in this matter is that Jalauddin Khan was the caretaker of the fort of Bider from the side of King Aurangzeb Alamgir and that he has kept some dynamite stock in the rooms of the school. And due to the will and pleasure of Allah, in the nighttime there was a fallen thunder stroke

on the school building. And there was a fire in the dynamite. And due to this reason, half the building was damaged in this matter. If there was not kept dynamite, then such a great loss and damage would not happen to the building of the school.
This sad event was happened on 11th of Ramadan in the year 1107 Hijri corresponding to the year 1696 A.D. And due to bad luck, a large number of people were praying Taraweeh prayers in this mosque of the school. So all of them were martyred due to the falling down of the school building. In the school compound all the martyred were buried in the ‘Ganj Shaheedan’ graveyard.
In addition to Mahmood Gawan's school mosque, there is the grand and strong Jama mosque, which was built by Mahmood Gawan in Bidar. This building is still found in Bidar to remind its courageous person Mahmood Gawn in this matter. And it is safe and secure from the problems of the time to most extent.

To be continued